



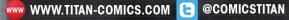
SSASSIN'S CREED

SETTING SUN

With more than just the Templars now on their tail, the splintered Assassin cell is desperate to regroup. But with Galina calling the shots, Charlotte is put in a position that makes her question just what she's got herself into...

And with the memories of her ancestor Quila proving more and more tantalizing, will she be able to follow orders and be a real member of the team?

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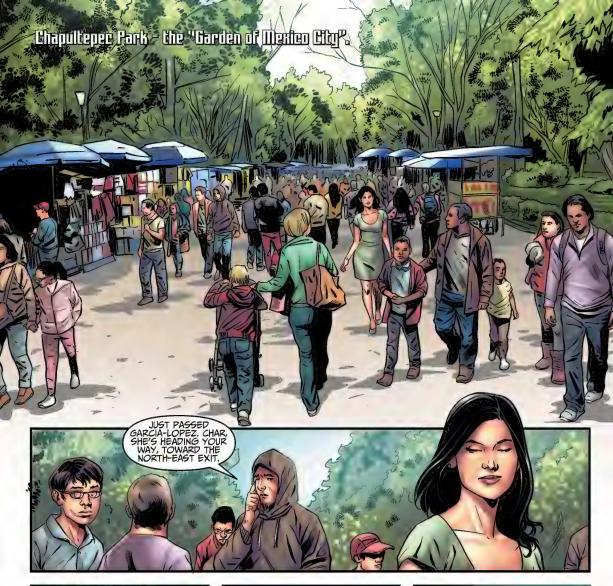






























































































SETTING SUN

PART 2 OF 5

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: Aymar Azaizia, Anouk Bachman, Richard Farrese, Raphaël Lacoste, Caroline Lamache and Clémence Deleuze. © 2016 Ubisoft Entertainment. All Rights Reserved. Assassin's Creed, Ubisoft, and the Ubisoft logo are trademarks of Ubisoft Entertainment in the US and/or other countries



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NEXT ON SALE JUNE ISSUE







THINGS FALL APART...

As the fractured Assassin cell splinters even further under the immense pressure they're facing, Charlotte has to make a choice – follow her gut? Or follow Galina? With so much now at stake, how can she know that she's on the right path?

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THE COMPLEX SOCIETY OF THE "NEW WORLD" THAT WAS FOUNDED ON EFFICIENT COMMUNICATION...

uipus, sometimes also called 'talking knots', were the main method of recording data and communication for the tribes of the Andean area of South America. They took the form of strings of knotted cord, with different colored threads. and numbers and positions of knots denoting different information. The name comes from the word for 'knot' in Cusco Quechua, which was the native Inca language. They appear to have been most usually made from cotton or camelid fibres (fashioned from the coats of Llamas and Alpacas, and very similar to wool). The threads often resembled a string mgp once all gathered together, and a quipu could have just a few, or several hundred, of threads. Evidence suggests that the threads might sometimes be attached

to a carved wooden stick in order to give them more structure, and make them easier for the chasquis to carry.

The guipu remains a mysterious artefact. Very few survived the Spanish conquest, though the earliest known guipus are thought to date from the first millennia AD. They were a crucial part of the success of the Inca Empire, which dominated the Andean region from around 1100 AD until it fell to the Spanish in 1532. It was then that the quipu was replaced by the European writing system, although archaeologists believe that quipus took on a more ritualistic position in society. Many of those that remained were stored in mausoleums alongside those who perished in the Spanish attacks.



An example of a quipu showing the different uses of colored threads.

The majority of the information relayed in quipus appears to take the form of numbers, recorded in a decimal system. To date, no direct link has been found between the Quechua language and the configuration of the knots and threads on the quipus. There are a number of creditable theories regarding how the information in a quipu can be deciphered, but so far it appears that as a "writing" system, the quipu is unique in

being the only known example of a complex language being recorded and transmitted in a three dimensional format.

The "reading" of a guipu relies on understanding the differing configurations of knots. Analysis has already established the numerical links between the three types of knots displayed in quipu, demonstrating the quipu use in accounting systems most effectively. However, it is also suggested that locations and people were recorded using "numbers", or knots, much like a zip code, but also using different colors of thread or material used to make that thread. Research continues into deciphering exactly how the quipus were able to relay so much information. The surviving guipus, of which there are estimated to be in the region of 700 across the globe, are preserved in the same ways as most delicate of fabrics. While some are now so fragile that touching them would reduce them to dust, others are more robust and can be handled, to better aid the decryption of the messages they hold.



An example of a quipu from the Inca Empire, currently in the Larco Museum Collection.

For the Incans, the quipu were read by Quipucamayocs, a specific class of Inca society. They were the accountants and record keepers, and were able to provide the invading Spanish with highly detailed census information about the Empire when it fell. Quipucamayocs were taught the necessary skills along with other high ranking members of the society in the yacha-huasi (literally, "house of teaching") in what was essentially the third year of Inca university. But it was also the chasqui, the carriers of the quipu, who could read them, as they would be trusted with vital additional information. It has been suggested that the system of knots and threads used is similar to musical notation. where the basic information is stored, but it is the perfomance of the reader that brings that information to life. Together, the quipu and chasqui made for one of the most efficient means of pre-industrial communication across large areas.

TO BE CONTINUED...





